

SECTION 10A – DEFINITIONS FOR PATIENT PLACEMENT

1. Class I Surgery (also called *Clean*) - Any surgery that does not enter the respiratory, GU, alimentary tract or the mouth. No inflammation or pus is seen during surgery and no breaks in technique occurred. Examples are: Arthroscopy, Breast (reduction / implant / biopsy), Cardiac, C-section (elective), Eye or Ear surgery, Hernia (inguinal, ventral, umbilical, etc.), Hip replacement, Laparotomy (does not enter the bowel), Mastectomy, Orthopedic (not after blunt trauma), PET, Vascular surgery, Splenectomy.

2. Class II Surgery (also called *Clean-Contaminated*) - Surgery enters the respiratory, alimentary, or genitourinary tracts under controlled conditions; NO unusual contamination occurs. Examples are: Appendectomy (incidental), Bowel resection - (no spillage), Cholecystectomy, Dental surgery, D&C, Hysterectomy (abdominal & vaginal), Nephrectomy, Nose & throat surgery, T&A, Tonsillectomy, Thoracotomy, Tracheotomy, TURP, Urethral stent placement, and Vaginal delivery with membranes ruptured less than 24 hours.

3. Class III Surgery (also called *Contaminated*) - Operations associated with open, fresh wounds, major breaks in sterile technique, gross spillage from the GI tract, and acute inflammation seen during surgery (NO PUS). Examples include: Appendicitis (acute), Bowel surgery (perforated during surgery), C-Section (membranes ruptured greater than 24 hours), Cholecystitis (acute), Hemorrhoidectomy, Rectal surgery, TURP (pre-op Urine C&S positive), and Vaginal delivery with membranes ruptured greater than 24 hours.

4. Class IV Surgery (also called *Dirty*) - Operations involving traumatic wounds that are more than 24 hours old with devitalized tissue, clinical infection, frank pus is encountered or perforated viscera. Examples include: Any incision & drainage procedure (I&D of abscess, wound, extremity etc.), Amputation or debridement of gangrenous extremity, Exploratory lap with findings of peritonitis, and Ruptured appendix.

5. Non-Infected Medical Patient - These are patients that are generally NOT contagious to those in the same room CONSIDERING the individual patients' ability to ambulate to the bathroom, practice good personal hygiene, and to have no physical contact with the roommate(s). Examples are: Abdominal pain, Angioedema, Arrhythmias, Ascites, Asthma - no steroids, Candidiasis - oral/vaginal, Cellulitis, Chest pain, CHF, Cirrhosis, Concussion, Conjunctivitis, Constipation, CVA, Dehydration, Diabetes (mild/diet-controlled), Diverticulosis, DVT, Dysphasia, Ectopic R/O, Endometritis, ETOH abuse, Fracture - closed, GI Bleed, Gout, Head Trauma, Hematoma, Hematoma-infected, Hepatitis A, Hepatitis B, Hepatitis C, Herpes Simplex - oral or genital (NOT disseminated), Hypertension, Kidney stones, Meningitis-Viral, Metabolic disorder, Migraine headache, R/O Myocardial infarction, Ovarian cyst R/O, Pancreatitis, Pelvic Inflammatory Disease (PID), Pleural effusion, Pulmonary Edema, Pyelonephritis, Seizure disorders, Sprain/ strain/ torn - muscle/ligament, Tendosynovitis, Ulcerative colitis, Urinary retention, Urosepsis, UTI, Yeast infection (See candidiasis).

6. High risk for acquiring infection - The following are patients who have an impaired immune function or invasive devices that increase their risk of acquiring infection.

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Examples are: AIDS, Asthma (+ steroids), Burns (severe), Cancer, Central lines, Chest tube in place, COPD (on steroid therapy), Debilitated, Diabetic- (severe), Elderly (>75 yrs old), Malnourished, Neutropenia, Renal failure, Transplant patient on immunosuppressive therapy.

7. Potentially infectious -The following are patients who may be symptomatic of certain suspected or diagnosed illnesses or diseases. It may be that the causative organism is unknown or that the method in which their infection may be transmitted would put those in the same room at risk. Bronchiolitis, Cellulitis, draining or R/O resistant organism, ChickenPox, COPD-unknown causative organism, Croup, Diarrhea - profuse or incontinent, Diarrhea - unknown cause, Draining wounds or lesions, Elevated WBC or Sed rate; febrile, Jaundice, Meningitis-Bacterial, Pneumonia-coughing/febrile, Respiratory Syncytial Virus-(RSV), Septic - work-up, Skin lesions - disseminated, UTI with resistant organism or with a foley.